

THE DAILY JOURNAL
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.Telephone Calls (Old and New).
Business Office, 2234. Editorial Rooms, 2235.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By CARRIER—INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS.
Daily, Sunday included, 10 cents per month.
Daily, without Sunday, 8 cents per month.
Single copies, 2 cents.
By AGENTS EVERYWHERE:
Daily, per week, 10 cents.
Daily, per month, 30 cents.
Daily, per year, \$3.00.
Sunday only, 5 cents.
By MAIL PREPAID:
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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
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All communications intended for publication in this paper must be in order to receive attention, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.
Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is enclosed for that purpose.
Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, Ind., postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:
NEW YORK—Astor House.
CHICAGO—Palmer House.
BOSTON—Astor House.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 134 Vine street.
LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 204 Fourth avenue.
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The President showed that splendid coolness when shot that made him the good soldier he was.

Freedom of speech stops work of speech and writing which make weak-minded men Anarchists and murderers.

If the prayers of the good people of the country can avail the kind-hearted President will be restored to health.

Those papers which publish hideous cartoons teaching class hatred should be denounced by all patriotic people.

If the President shall survive he can read the good things about himself which his detractors and slanderers uttered and printed.

No one need be alarmed because an English paper sees in the President's Pan-American address evidence that the President is leading toward free trade. Reciprocity is expanded protection.

Unless we cease teaching the deadly hate of classism, Presidents can no longer mingle with the people, but must surround themselves with guards like the Czar of Russia.

It is no time for excitement or for wild talk about lynching the would-be assassin. The law will take care of him. For the rest, let us see to it that the teaching of anarchy is not tolerated.

Those persons who are troubling themselves about the purchase of the island of St. Thomas seem not to have learned that the President has no power to buy a foot of land until Congress shall have appropriated the money.

Those who may seek for causes for the attack of Venezuela and Ecuador upon Colombia will waste their time. There has been comparative peace in that land of revolutions so long that there must be an outbreak, and Colombia seems an easy victim.

The British papers which are sneering at Emperor William because he did not insist upon the humiliation of Prince Chun do not display ordinary sense. Compelling the prince to come to Berlin and apologize will teach the Chinese leaders that the lives of foreigners must be protected.

A Detroit dispatch says that leading Socialists in that city have no knowledge of the assassin. Why should they know him? The Anarchist wants no law, while the Socialist wants more and different law. Justice to a well-meaning number of law-abiding and well-meaning people who call themselves Socialists requires that they should not be mistaken for Anarchists.

It does not seem necessary that the magnates in Wall street or elsewhere should feel that they must say something to prevent the shooting of the President from affecting the financial condition of the country. While we have more Anarchists than we should, they are few and feeble.

The government at Washington still lives, and it is on a firmer basis than it was when Garfield uttered those words upon the assassination of Lincoln. The financial and business condition of the country is sound, and the prosperity which followed McKinley's accession to office will continue under his policy whether he lives or dies.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has a cartoon representing Uncle Sam warning the warlike in Venezuela and Colombia to let Panama alone and holding a switch in his hand which is labeled "Monroe doctrine." The average cartoonist may not know that the Monroe doctrine has nothing whatever to do with the presence of United States war vessels at the present time, but the well-informed editor of the present time, who is necessary to understand clearly the aim and intent of the Monroe doctrine, such pictures mislead those persons who get all of their impressions from pictures.

The abduction and banishment of thirteen agitators who had made themselves offensive to the citizens of Tampa, Fla., was an audacious outrage for which the perpetrators should be severely punished. These men were the leaders of the striking cigar makers, all Spaniards or Cubans, except one. The thirteen defendants made themselves very offensive and were probably guilty of lawlessness and violence, but that can be no excuse for sending the men to a barren island to starve or die from exposure. Such a crime should be punished severely, even if a number of the first citizens of Tampa should be sent to the penitentiary. Probably the crime will be recognized by a United States court.

The purpose of Representative Bartholdi to have the appointment of representatives by the Missouri Legislature brought before the United States Court on the ground that it is in violation of the act

of Congress which requires that districts shall be made up of contiguous territory, and that each district shall have as near 100,000 inhabitants as it can be made, is a move in the right direction. In order to move two districts in St. Louis from the Republicans and transfer them to the Democrats it is proposed to put 200,000 inhabitants in Mr. Bartholdi's district and about 150,000 in the two districts made Democratic. If the apportionment is declared to be in violation of law, it seems that the Legislature must assemble to make a new apportionment.

AN APPALLING CRIME.

Yesterday the honored head of a great nation, the beloved chief magistrate of a free people, speaking for peace on earth and good will to men—to-day the victim of a cowardly assassin. It is a terrible situation for Americans to contemplate, and all the more humiliating because it occurs for the third time within a generation. Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley! We may well ask, what are we coming to? It is hard to say whether the situation is most shocking in its personal or in its public and national aspect. Personally, McKinley was one of the most admirable and lovable men that has ever filled the presidential office. Perhaps we have had greater Presidents, though not more than two or three since the foundation of the government. McKinley came fourth after Washington, Lincoln and Grant. We have had more autocratic Presidents, like Andrew Jackson, for instance. We have had Presidents who were more yielding in their policies and more self-seeking in their methods, but we have never had a more lovable President, one of a more amiable and philanthropic character than Mr. McKinley. He is a typical American citizen, and represents the best elements of American character. Coming up from the common people he was always close to them and had their confidence and sympathy. Even his political opponents had perfect confidence in the purity and patriotism of his motives. Born and brought up in Ohio he never had a touch of "big head," and the friends and neighbors of his youth and early manhood were those of his mature years. The William McKinley of early times was the William McKinley of the White House. He was never happier, never more himself than when he got back among old and early friends at Canton and vicinity, where he knew everybody and everybody knew him. His various and responsible duties as the political head of a world people did not cause him to forget the plain people who knew and honored him. That such a man, a true friend, good neighbor, consistent Christian and great leader should become the victim of an assassin's bullet is pitiful beyond expression.

But, great as is the personal outrage and calamity, it is overshadowed by the unspeakable disgrace brought upon the Nation. The assassination of the President of the United States puts a stigma on the American name of which every citizen must bear his part. It was hard to bear in Abraham Lincoln's time, it was harder when Garfield was struck down; it is harder still when for a third time we are brought face to face with the possibility that our free institutions and laws may perhaps harbor and nurse enemies to established government and representatives of government as deadly as those who nest and breed in Europe. Even if it should prove that the assassin of President McKinley was a lunatic, the question will still remain, who furnished a motive for his crazy act and what gave direction to his murderous bullet? If he had simply a homicidal mania, why did he attempt to kill a President of the United States and one of the most gentle, lovable and philanthropic men that ever held the office? The answer to this question places a fearful responsibility on those who attempt to array class against class and to excite personal hatred of the constituted powers of government.

It is worthy of note that the President was in Buffalo on a mission of peace. The Pan-American Exposition is intended to represent the victories of peace, not of war. President McKinley's speeches during 1898 and 1899 breathed of war. They were full of martial spirit because the honor of the Nation required them to be so. The President has shown that when a fight is on he is a fighter. His speeches of last year dealt with reconstruction. His mission to Buffalo was in the interest of wider trade and international commerce. He was working for the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The crime is a disgrace to humanity, and even the possible insanity of the assassin cannot divert it of its horrible quality.

HIS LAST PUBLIC WORDS.

Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth.

Such was the last public utterance of President McKinley—a prayer coming from his great, generous heart for the happiness and peace of all mankind. Kindness and sympathy were the leading characteristics of the man. One will look in vain in his published addresses for a personal assault upon an opponent. In this respect he was like both his martyred predecessors—Lincoln and Garfield. He won the good will of political opponents by his kindness of

heart. As President he "hath borne the faculties of meekness." That the national world loved him. A few days ago ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, praised him for his kindness of heart, his simplicity of manner and the universal friendliness he showed to his neighbors. The last public utterance quoted above will stand as the witness of his world-wide humanity.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUFFALO SPEECH.

The speeches of President McKinley always attract attention and call forth comment, but it is safe to say that no official utterance of the President has been read with so deep interest by so many people as the address at the Pan-American exposition on Thursday. The occasion was one in which men who are interested in world-wide affairs expected that the President would speak of commercial relations, consequently he had interested listeners in every civilized nation. A few years ago the expression of an American President was matter of little concern to Europeans, because the United States was seemingly taking little interest in world-wide commerce. Then, whatever the President might say had no interest for them except so far as it might give some indication of the tariff laws of this country which would open its coveted markets to the world without any return. That era has passed. While the events of the past four years have made the United States a prominent factor in world-wide affairs, the organization of industry has made the American people successful competitors in the world's markets—an achievement which European competitors never dreamed of until it was accomplished. Our industrial and commercial prominence has been the cause of much unfriendly comment and of threats of hostile action by public men and journals in Europe. The world interested in commercial affairs was naturally anxious to know the President's views on these matters.

Perhaps more than upon any other topic, public and commercial men desired to hear the President's Pan-American ideas. The phrase Pan-American is not a pleasing one. In a certain sense, Europeans regard the Pan-American exposition as a menace to their commerce, knowing that the better the understanding between the peoples of this hemisphere the more extensive will be their commercial relations. Of late, several prominent European newspapers have discovered a new danger in the Monroe doctrine, and they might have looked for some expression upon that subject by the President. Wisely, upon this subject, the President was silent—wisely because the Monroe doctrine is the settled policy of the country and is so old that Europeans of intelligence should understand what it is. It will be time enough for the President of the United States to speak of it when a foreign nation shall undertake to ignore it. While what the President said of the Pan-American idea must give assurance to the representatives of the governments in this hemisphere and tend to disarm any jealousy aroused by our policy toward our acquired possessions, Europe cannot find a sentiment in the address to criticize. It is a message of good will to the civilized world. The declaration that "God and man have linked the nations together" makes for peace and good will, not for conquest. The earnest prayer that Providence will bestow upon all nations the same blessings that the American people enjoy is the President's message of good will to them from the American people.

The President also said some things that the American people should remember—things of practical interest to the Senate and those who denounce reciprocal treaties. Reciprocity is a Republican doctrine of the Harrison administration. Some Republicans forget that fact. The President reminds them of it. When Secretary Blaine advocated the Pan-American idea and reciprocity, it was not so much needed as now. Now that we need the world's markets, reciprocity is the key with which they are to be unlocked. It may not so much apply to Europe, but if we desire the vast markets of South America, of which we now have so small a part, we must seek them through reciprocity and by adapting our goods to the needs of those people. Such is the declaration of the President—the President will listen to him, or will be influenced by the representatives of the interests of a few individuals?

THE PROMOTERS OF ASSASSINATION.
The loved and now revered President, William McKinley, is the victim of a man who says he is an Anarchist and then denies it. But, whether an Anarchist or not, he is a man with an unbalanced intellect which has led him to commit this shocking crime. It is a fitting question to ask. What influences prepare these men of rickety intellects for such deeds? During the past few years the country has been cursed with publications designed to array the mass of people against a class of men who have wealth and influence. The preaching of classism is a curse; in fact, it is treason against the unity of the Nation. President McKinley has been savagely assailed as the tool of wealthy combinations which are denounced as the foes of the country and the enslavers of the people. For example, a few days ago, a volume of the cartoons published by the New York Journal and the Chicago American during the last campaign came to this office. In the most repulsive and hideous pictures, with their vicious explanation, Mr. McKinley is represented as the willing tool of the oppressors of the people, grinning in imbecile delight whenever the greatest wrong appears being done to the people. Tens of thousands of people read no other papers than those containing the vicious cartoons. The weak-minded and ignorant believe that they truly represent the President, and in their hearts they hate him. The crank, the wretch with his top-sided intellect studies these pictures and reads the vituperative assaults upon the President. He assumes that they are true, and he naturally concludes that it is his mission to rid the world of such a monster.

We are a lenient people. With a false idea of the right of free speech, men are permitted to assail the President and express the wish that he may be disposed of. A few of those calling themselves Anti-imperialists have assailed the President as a cruel monster and held him responsible for what they are pleased to stigmatize as the murder of Filipinos. A man has been addressing street audiences in this city, declaring that he has no hope of the liberties of the people if the great monopolies are not destroyed and those who support them overthrown. Within two years an ex-soldier in Kansas expressed to the President the hope that the President would be killed. A negro orator in New

York declared that the thing to do was to shoot the President because he would not interfere in North Carolina. These men do not mean such things, and people generally denounce them, but, getting into the papers, they are read by men of disordered minds, and the reading puts into their minds the idea of murder.

The man who attempted to take the life of one of the kindest and most lovable men ever in public life has, beyond doubt, been incited to the deed by these teachings which array one side of the people against the other. Such hideous crimes will continue as long as such crimes against society are permitted.

A Massachusetts man who was elected to Congress in 1898 recently remarked that he had a good law practice when he was elected, but added that he does not know whether he has it now or not. Very soon after being in Congress four years these men returned to their law offices to find that their practice has gone, and few of them are so fortunate as to win it again.

The deep sympathy of a large circle of friends will be extended to Controller Jacob P. Dunn and Mrs. Dunn over the heavy loss made by the Controller to many who have had the privilege of knowing the happy little lad the news of the unfortunate occurrence will bring a sense of personal affliction. He was an unusually promising child, and the blow to his parents can be realized fully only by those who have suffered a like bereavement.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Joyful News.
Sailing Master—Better not go sailing, young ladies—there's a heavy swell, and—
Thorus of Young Ladies—Oh, mercy! Where is he?Apriary and Apes.
Host—Now that you've seen the house and the stable, I mean, you'd better go home. I'll be glad to see you, but I don't want you to stay. I'll be glad to see you, but I don't want you to stay. I'll be glad to see you, but I don't want you to stay.A Doomed Woman Either Way.
Doctor—Mr. Tiffin, your wife will risk her life if she attends that wedding so soon after leaving the ship.
Mr. Tiffin—Well, doctor, she'll die if she has to miss it.Shy Young Thing.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
"This is the best riddle I ever heard," said a shy young thing.
"What is it like the creation?" And the answer is, "Because it's made out of nothing and God knows it's good."Their Choice.
Philadelphia Press.
"When I married," said the poor young man, "I went a girl who is able to make her own dress and all that sort of thing."
"And I," replied the other, who was also poor, but more worldly, "want a girl who doesn't have to make her own dresses."Guessed It at Once.
Baltimore American.
"The meek shall inherit the earth," said the Sunday-school teacher. "Now, children, while we are on this subject, can any of you tell me who was the meekest man?"
The scholars were silent, and the teacher said: "His name began with M. Don't you remember I will tell you the first two letters. They are M. and C."ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.
It is reported that in his will Signor Crispien has named a certain politician to examine his papers and superintend the publication of his correspondence and other papers. Andrew Carnegie has given £100 each to Sheldon, Law, Jones and Dick, four miners who displayed conspicuous bravery in the rescue of their comrades at the time of the recent Donbass (Pethershire) colliery disaster.

Dr. Charles Smith, a physician of Philadelphia, writes that he was born in Cairo, Ill., in 1776-178 years ago. He says that he can produce indisputable proof that he was more than thirty years old when he was graduated at the medical school at Jena in 1805.

Henry Dickens, son of the novelist, with his two daughters, the Misses Elaine and Olive Dickens, recently arrived in this country by way of Quebec. They are at present the guests of Miss Gertrude Kellogg and Miss Alice Kellogg at their country home, Kail Loch, at Port Kent, on the shores of Lake Champlain.

The palace of Emperor William I in Berlin has been the scene of a curious incident. He left it in the bedroom there is still the simple iron bedstead on which he always slept and on which he died. It is suggestive of his simple tastes in all respects. His economical habits are illustrated by the fact that when, in his old age, the physician advised him to drink a glass of champagne at lunch the Emperor always had the bottle corked and the remainder saved for his dinner.

Acting Secretary of State Adee has a vivid and picturesque vocabulary, which he occasionally employs even in discussing affairs of state. The other day he was asked whether the Colombia-Venezuela affair was really a couple of revolutions or was going to become a war between the two nations. "I don't know yet," replied the acting secretary of state, "but I have something going on down there, but I have not yet got down the barrels to see if they are loaded."

The statue of Queen Victoria which is to be placed in front of the Ontario Parliament buildings in Toronto is a replica of the one erected in Hong-Kong, the work of Signor Regazzi. The pedestal will be of Canadian granite. There will be bronze panels on two sides representing scenes in the life of the queen. The statue will represent her first Council meeting. The other side will be the royal jubilee ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

Nineteen years old and nineteen inches high. Such are the age and stature of Fatna, the famous East Indian dwarf. His weight is thirteen pounds. Smaller in his little state, she is only a year younger, and one pound lighter. These creatures are veritable pigmies and quite different from the dwarfs of the Middle Ages, who were in proportion to their size. Fatna's head is about the size of an orange and his arms are the size of broomsticks. In fact, he is a man in miniature, with none of the false proportions of infants.

The clerical agitation in Spain has recently been aggravated by an episode of the "boomshell from within" order. Its author is a priest named Ordex, who has written a play as frankly anti-monastic in general and anti-Jesuit in particular as the newspapers. These ladies claim that the play is entitled "Fatherhood," and was produced at Barcelona a few weeks ago, amid scenes of riotous popular approval. The Catholic journal strongly condemn Father Ordex. There are even calls for his excommunication.

The Empress Eugenie has greatly benefited by her recent cruise in her yacht, the Thistle, a company with her hosts the venerable lady, now seventy-five years old, but stately and erect and enjoying fair good health, traveled incognito from Oporto to Glasgow. The Empress manifested much interest in the exhibition and in the various objects associated with Mary Queen of Scots, chiefly those which formed part of her personal adornment or were the work of the hands of Scotland's hapless sovereign.

A woman's club has been formed in Decatur, Ill., the object of which is to try and bring about a reform in the way criminal or semi-criminal stories are told in the local newspapers. These ladies claim that the language used and the prominence given to these matters are highly detrimental to the

morals of the town, and that those in control should be asked to clothe such items. If it is felt they must be printed at all, in words less open to criticism. A special committee has been chosen to wait upon the editors of public opinion. The latter have so far met the idea that they have asked for suggestions and a list of the words the ladies think should be tabooed.

A well-known Vienna lawyer recently received a letter from England containing an extraordinary commission. He was requested in this communication to endeavor to find the sofa upon which Arthur Henry Hallam, Tennyson's "A. H. H.," died sixty-six years ago. In September, 1832, Mr. Arthur Hallam stayed at Vienna with his father, the famous historian, but whether they lived at a hotel or in private lodgings is not known. When Mr. Hallam returned from a walk on Sept. 15, he found his son, then aged twenty-two, lying dead upon the sofa. The writer of the letter begs the lawyer to discover if the house where Mr. Hallam died is still standing, and whether the sofa is still in existence. The only possible way to ascertain the number of the house would be to search the registers of the cemeteries, where, perhaps, it might be given. It is even then doubtful whether any person now living could identify the sofa.

MR. HOAR IN LINE AGAIN

NOW HEARTILY SUPPORTING THE PRESIDENT'S PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Venerable Senator Says McKinley's Plan is Wise, and that It Will Lead to Independence for Filipinos.

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass., Sept. 6.—At a banquet here yesterday complimentary to George F. Hoar, a member of the House of Representatives, the principal speaker was Senator George F. Hoar, who voiced utterances of national importance. He practically endorsed the McKinley Philippine policy and predicted the future independence of the islands.

"As you well know," he said, "I disapproved of our policy in compelling the submission of the people of the Philippine Islands. I have not in the least changed that opinion. But I know very well that many persons who differed with me as to this question were honest, and patriotic, and wise to a degree to which I have no right to lay claim."

"I do not forget," he also, that the adoption of the Spanish treaty, which made it the constitutional duty of President McKinley to do everything he has done since, including the forcible reduction of the Philippine people to submission, was brought about by the direct and urgent and personal influence of this Democratic senator, and that the Democratic party took him as their standard bearer, well knowing what he had done, and that he had avowed and accepted the responsibility. So we must, whether we may think of the Philippine question, as brave and patriotic men, look to the future rather than waste our time in regretting the past."

"I understand that it is the policy of the President of the United States, to the extent of his power, to encourage the people in civilization, in education, in all the arts of peace, that he shall instruct and discipline them in the arts of war, shall admit them to local self-government as rapidly as possible, and shall commit to them all the necessary forces, civil and military, to accomplish that end as soon as possible."

"Now, for myself, I believe that the question of independence heretofore, now and hereafter, should be a question solely for the determination of that people. They have the right to settle for themselves whether they will govern themselves or be governed by a power eight thousand miles away. When they have shown, under the McKinley policy, that they are capable of self-government—and he means to give them the opportunity to show it—no power on earth should prevent them from doing so."

"In this matter, as in others to which I have alluded, the President of the United States is to proceed carefully, without haste and without rashness, making the best of the future, and not pausing to lament over the past."

METHODISM IS MILITANT
ECUMENICAL CONFEREES DISCUSS THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Aerimous Debate on the Merits and Demerits of the Struggle—McKinley's Views are Applauded.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A stormy meeting of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference resulted to-day from the discussion of the Rev. E. W. Smith, of Pittsburgh, a paper on "The Influence of Methodism in the Promotion of International Peace."

The five-minute rule was adopted and the orators made free speeches for and against the war in South Africa. The campaign came in for a lot of criticism and finally reference was made to it out of order. Many Americans took part in the discussion, but none of the more prominent bishops spoke. The speeches were punctuated by frequent noisy interruptions and cheers and counter-cheers. There was a scene of considerable disorder and the discussion terminated without any conclusion being reached.

The Rev. George Elliott, of Detroit, saying he had often been called a "little American," bitterly denounced the war. The Rev. R. J. Cook, of Chattanooga, defended the necessity of hostilities to vindicate a principle.

The Rev. J. M. King, of Philadelphia, said the best solution of the question was in President McKinley's sentences, uttered at Buffalo, as follows: "The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing need. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will promote the peace and prosperity of the world. In harmony with the spirit of the times, measures of retaliation are not justified. Peace is the only basis of progress."

Robert W. Parks, a member of Parliament, a prominent member of the Liberal Imperial Conference, deprecated the usefulness of military manifestations. He believed that some wars were necessary, but the growing tendency toward unnecessary strife was due to the influence of corrupt, unlicensed journalism.

The Rev. E. E. Hoss, of Nashville, Tenn., said it would be impertinent for the conference to tell Great Britain what to do in the African crisis.

The delegates during the afternoon devoted themselves to the discussion of the question of Christian unity.

German Conference Bars Women.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6.—The Central Conference of the German Methodist Church to-day denied the admission of women into the church's General Conference as members by a vote of 94 to 2. The Rev. J. F. Severinghaus, of Seymour, Ind., was the only one who favored admission, and on the vote his two sons cast their ballots with him.

Lonely Woman Burned.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 6.—Miss Zoloh Topeka was burned to death in her home here to-day. Miss Topeka was thirty-eight years of age and lived alone in a one-story frame building. The origin of the fire is unknown. Murder, with robbery in view, is suspected by the police, as she was known to have had some money. Her bed was so situated that she might have easily escaped, save in case of foul play.

Governor La Follette III.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6.—Governor Robert M. La Follette to-day reported that he is in bed, suffering from a complication of internal troubles, and is unable to retain any nourishment.

JUDGE JERE M. WILSON

FORMER INDIANIAN WHO IS SCHLEY'S CHIEF LEGAL ADVISER.

How He Stopped Prizefighting While Presiding Over a Circuit Court in Franklin County.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Judge Jere M. Wilson, the chief counsel for Schley, is one of the most important and interesting personages in the local life of the national capital. Seventy-three years of age, a congressman from Indiana over a generation ago, he is, apparently, just reaching his intellectual prime. A fighting man he was forty years ago and a fine example of the fighting man he is yet. But he believes in rights with brains, and he believes in the law.

In 1857 he was a circuit judge in Indiana and an announcement had been made that there was to be a prize fight in Franklin county, which was a part of his judicial district. Sporting men and fight fanciers were gathering from all parts of the United States. One of the contestants was Joe Coburn, of St. Louis, who had a national reputation. The other was good enough to give fine promise for a fight. In those days the law took notice of prizefighters in a way which was sufficiently strenuous to sustain their dignity, but not stringent enough to prevent the fight. The fight was proposed to night were offered hauled before a judge and tried on the charge of consorting for an affray. They were fined for their contumacious and lawless conduct, and were given their right away.

When the prosecuting attorney asked for the sentence of Coburn, the judge said: "As you must know I am aware of what sort of an affray you intend having, I propose to let it be known that prizefighting is not profitable in this State. In addition to the fine I will sentence you to three months in jail."

The prizefighting group was so astonished that they were dazed. Coburn turned to his backer and said: "Say, that little judge has an awful reach for such a little fellow."

This put a stop to public prizefighting in Indiana for many years. In fact, for good. Judge Wilson was a fighter, and he was a fighter who was not a fighter.

In the conventional accounts of Judge Wilson's career it is usually written that he served two terms in Congress and was beaten because he took his share of the salary. He did not serve two terms, but he took the salary all right, but this was not the reason for his defeat. He was beaten because he was a fighter.

General Calles testified to-day at the trial of the four men, which sent so many public men to history and interminable retirement, it is recalled that the salary due "Silver Dick" Bland, under that act, is still in the United States treasury. He refused to touch it and never would discuss the matter. It was a simple duty with him. As a matter of fact it is related that the "First Battle" was on Bryan suggested to Bland that he should not touch it, but draw out of this money and make it the nucleus of a campaign fund. He thought it might be so popular that it would become the nucleus of a large supply of money, which was badly needed. Bland tersely refused to touch it, and he was never allowed to touch it by himself or on that of his family. He did not see how it could with his money, and he was never allowed to touch it by himself or on that of his family.

From Bryan to Jones, of Arkansas, and Democratic chairman, it is reported, in Washington that he is in a lot of trouble over his re-election to the United States Senate. And his chief trouble is for a purely Republican reason. One of Senator Jones's most valuable political possessions has been his voracious and undying habit of Powell Clayton, the carpetbag Governor of Arkansas, United States senator, always bitterly despised by the Democrats of the State, and now American ambassador to Mexico. In a state way a politician must constantly vilify Clayton, and to remain in good Democratic standing. In this gospel of hate Jones has been the high priest. He has been known for years to look upon him as an example of how hard and fearlessly a man could hate. Now he is becoming known over his State as one of Jones's closest friends is that Republican leader, Richard D. Webb, of St. Louis. The two are supposed to be of one mind about many things. But even worse, the two are supposed to be of one mind about the religious piety of a railroad corporation.

NEW OIL COMBINATION.
California Petroleum Producers Will Organize for Protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The call says: "Success is about to crown the efforts of the oil producers of California to form a great corporation with a capital of \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for the purpose of protecting and promoting their interests. Eighty per cent of the oil producers of the Kern river and McKittrick districts have agreed to the plan. W. S. Porter, already signed the preliminary agreement. Not one producing oil company in the Kern river and McKittrick districts has failed to make available the information needed as a starting point for organization. There is only one matter which can interfere with the success of the plan, and that is the refusal of companies to accept the plan. The matter now stands for the approval of the experts, whose rating will go far toward determining the basis of standing in the huge combine."

"Competition has been so keen that the production of oil has become unprofitable. The combination of the Kern river and McKittrick districts has been looking forward to as the only means of placing the industry on a sound basis. The plan is to place the authority for the statement that the combination has no relations with the Standard Oil Company."

CHARGES OF POISONING.
Again Averred Against Independent Catholic Bishop at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Sensational charges against Bishop Anthony Kozlowski and attendants at St. Anthony's Independent Catholic Hospital, were again testified to-day by witnesses for the defense in the conspiracy case started on the complaint of the head of the Independent Catholic Church, before Justice Marshall.

Dr. Stanislaus Slominski, one of the defendants, again accused Bishop Kozlowski with being responsible for the death of certain patients at the St. Anthony's Hospital, and charges that these people were poisoned by their own doctors.

Under oath Dr. Slominski charged that Dr. Gorski, one of the patients who died at the St. Anthony's Hospital, was poisoned by the bishop, and that he would avenge his death. He also asserted that the bishop had been poisoned by the doctor, who died at the hospital, was also poisoned.

RECEIVER TO BE NAMED.
National Graphophone Company Is to Go Into Liquidation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Applications were made before Justice Herrick, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-day, for the appointment of the National Graphophone Company, and the appointment of a temporary receiver on the ground that the corporation is insolvent.

Counsel for the petitioners said that he represented stockholders to the amount of \$1,000,000, that the directors had been declared to some of the stockholders and

not to others, while the affairs of the company were now in an almost inextricable tangle. In order to save the concern from total wreck the immediate appointment of a receiver was asked. The receiver was to be the National Graphophone Company, which was a corporation organized by the stockholders of the Gramophone Company, the business of which was held largely by the stockholders of the Gramophone Company. The business of the Gramophone Company had been transferred to it, the stockholders of the Gramophone Company were to be given equivalent shares in the other corporation, which was doing a good business. Counsel representing the company after the transfer of the business of the Gramophone Company to the new company, and all agreed that the appointment of a receiver was necessary.

AT ISLE LA MOTTE.
Vice President Roosevelt Entertained by Vermont Sportsmen.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 6.—Having spent the night in an almost inextricable tangle, in order to save the concern from total wreck the immediate appointment of a receiver was asked. The receiver was to be the National Graphophone Company, which was a corporation organized by the stockholders of the Gramophone Company, the business of which was held largely by the stockholders of the Gramophone Company. The business of the Gramophone Company had been transferred to it, the stockholders of the Gramophone Company were to be given equivalent shares in the other corporation, which was doing a good business. Counsel representing the company after the transfer of the business of the Gramophone Company to the new company, and all agreed that the appointment of a receiver was necessary.

Justice Herrick decided to grant the motion for dissolution and the appointment of a receiver, and the receiver was to be the National Graphophone Company, which was a corporation organized by the stockholders of the Gramophone Company, the business of which was held largely by the stockholders of the Gramophone Company. The business of the Gramophone Company had been transferred to it, the stockholders of the Gramophone Company were to be given equivalent shares in the other corporation, which was doing a good business. Counsel representing the company after the transfer of the business of the Gramophone Company to the new company, and all agreed that the appointment of a receiver was necessary.

BEVERIDGE IS COMING
INDIANA'S JUNIOR SENATOR RETURNING HOME FROM MANILA.

Sails on the Transport Thomas After Studying Conditions in the Philippines.

MANILA, Sept. 6.—Brigadier General Kobbé and Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, left here to-day on board the transport Thomas. The senator